



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 15, 1912.
EIGHT-HOUR DAY BENEFITS EMPLOYERS.
PRINTERS' PENSION SYSTEM.
TELEPHONE MERGER REPORT.
THE TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND WAGES.

SIERRA J.F.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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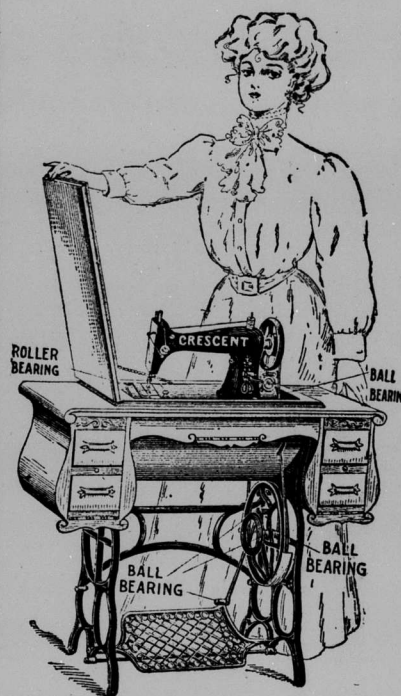
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1912.

No. 5

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BENEFITS EMPLOYERS

Having heard that the report of a board of directors of a San Francisco laundry to the stockholders bore testimony as to the benefits of the eight-hour day for women from an employers' standpoint, we called upon W. W. Crowley, manager of the Independent Laundry of this city, and asked for verification of the report, which the gentleman readily furnished in the following interview:

"Mr. Crowley, I have been told that the operating expenses of your laundry are less under the eight-hour day than they were formerly on a nine-hour basis. Is there any truth in that statement?"

"Yes, the last report of the board of directors shows that the cost of production since the inauguration of the eight-hour day has been reduced."

"In other words, the employees do more work in eight hours than they did formerly in nine hours?"

"Yes, that is what it amounts to. We have on an average 125 employees. When the eight-hour law became effective, I figured that it meant a loss of 125 hours per day to the laundry, so, in order to make up the loss, we installed more machinery and employed more help, but to my amazement, I found that we did not need the extra help."

"How long after the inauguration of the eight-hour day was it before you made this discovery?"

"It became apparent the first week that calculations had miscarried somewhere."

"Do the employees work harder than formerly?"

"No, I have not noticed any change in that respect."

"Then to what do you attribute the decreased cost of production?"

"Well, the thing that is most noticeable is that the girls come here at 8 o'clock in the morning ready to go to work, and there is very little waste time; whereas, when we started at 7 o'clock, the hour was so early that many of them came without breakfast and did not feel so well as they do under the present arrangement, and

as a natural consequence, did not do as much, though they worked just as hard as at present. Another thing which has tended to reduce the cost of production is that because of the reduction of hours the girls work steadier and thus relieve the employer of the necessity of employing extra help not familiar with the establishment."

"What has been the tendency among the laundry workers concerning the changed conditions with respect to being satisfied or otherwise?"

"They seem to be better pleased with the conditions as they are now, because they know just what time they will be through with the day's work, whereas formerly there was considerable overtime, and the workers never knew when they would be called upon to work an hour or two extra, so that they could not make social engagements with any degree of certainty, and the change, because of this feature of the situation, I believe has been beneficial both to employee and employer."

"What influence has the Laundry Workers' Union exercised upon the industry from the standpoint of the employer?"

"It has served as a medium for giving all laundry owners a common basis to figure from, and has improved conditions for the employer as well as for the employee. Before the organization of the union the industry was in a state of chaos, without any well-defined system of regulating the conditions of employment, which resulted in much friction and dissatisfaction. Now when there is any misunderstanding or disagreement between employer and employees adjustment is made simple by dealing with the union in an orderly and systematic manner. Few men who have managed laundries under conditions as they formerly were and as they are today could be induced to return to the old system."

"Then, all things considered, you believe that the changed conditions have been as beneficial to the employer as to the employee?"

"Yes sir, positively as beneficial."

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

The strike on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines involves the right of the workers to pool their issues and to negotiate joint agreements with the railroads. The men who have fought for over five long months know that they cannot afford to suffer defeat and submit to conditions even more unbearable than they were. The workers everywhere who are conscious of the need of preserving and extending the federated movement will not permit them to go down to defeat, the battle will be fought to the last ditch. Labor has passed that stage where any corporation can lash the laborer into submission, and the glorious battle of the shopmen has demonstrated as never before from the bitter experiences gained in hopeless strikes, that to retain and preserve the integrity of their organizations federation has become an economic necessity, and to this end they stand pledged to fight to the bitter end.

Reports from all points tell the same story of incompetent men in the shops, trains late owing

to failure of locomotives and sidetracks full of rolling stock awaiting repairs.

A remarkable thing about this strike is the small number of desertions reported to headquarters of the shopmen. Few strikes lasting as long as this one and involving such a large number of men can point to so few desertions.

While the pay rolls of the railroad company are larger in many instances than they were before the strike, the men employed are so incompetent that they are unable to keep the engines and other rolling stock in a condition capable of moving freight and passengers. The drain is becoming so heavy that discontent is daily growing among the stockholders and a settlement may be forced before long. The recent conference of railroad officials in this city, it is understood, was not as harmonious as could be wished for.

The electrical workers' controversy involving a secession movement, and which has tied up nearly \$100,000, is now being tried in the courts of Cleveland. It is expected that a decision will be had in the case in the very near future.

UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the League for the Protection of the Unemployed held Saturday night last in Friendship Hall, Building Trades Temple, the attendance was larger than usual, representatives of several societies being present. Among them were: Harry R. Bogart, representing the Associated Charities; Miss Oliva Kingsland, Mrs. Helen Moore, Mrs. Harser and Mrs. S. R. McKillican of the Women's Political League.

The league voted to send a committee to the meeting of the public welfare committee of the Board of Supervisors, and on Tuesday afternoon last the following committee offered suggestions to that body: John I. Nolan, Frank C. McDonald, J. B. Dewar, Paul Scharrenberg and James W. Mullen.

The secretary of the league was instructed to send out a request to all fraternal, civic and labor organizations requesting them to care for such of their membership as might be in the ranks of the unemployed.

The postal cards which the league has provided to be sent throughout the country are now ready for distribution.

PRINTERS' PENSION SYSTEM.**By Richard Caverly.**

The mortality table is the foundation upon which the science of annuities and life insurance is constructed.

"Tell me a man's companions and I will tell you his character," says a distinguished writer; and the same author says: "Tell us the mortality table upon which an assurance office is based, and it is equally possible—always assuming the existence of sound management—to predict the financial position and relative advantages."

A mortality table is made by observing the operation of the laws of mortality as shown by the number of deaths at all the different ages in a country among insured lives, and then collecting, analyzing and adjusting or graduation, is upon the same principle that astronomers "reduce," as it is termed, their observations to some common event or epoch.

It is getting rid of a periodical cause of fluctuation and presenting a result not as it has been observed, but as it would have been observed had that cause of fluctuation no existence.

G. H. Davie, in reply to my article in the "Labor Clarion" of March 1st, assumes that I am not acquainted with the conditions under which pensions are allowed to members, which provide as follows: "It was never intended by the law that a member could make application for the pension immediately upon reaching the age of sixty years and with a view to receiving the pension at some future date, or at widely intermitting periods.

"The pension fund was provided for the relief of members who can meet its requirements relative to age and continuous membership and who, through the infirmities of age and other causes, are unable to obtain sustaining employment at the printing trade."

Mr. Davie says the pension is quite different from an insurance company's annuities. Quite true, Mr. Davie, one is scientifically computed and will never fail, while the other is guess work, pure and simple, and must ultimately fail.

The value of a life annuity of one dollar at age thirty-five by the American Experience Tables and 3½ per cent interest, is found to be \$18.61. In other words, \$18.61 paid down in one sum is the exact mathematical equivalent at age thirty-five of the payment of one dollar at the beginning of each year during life. The net single premium for \$1000 life insurance at age thirty-five is \$370.55. If \$18.61 is the mathematical equivalent of one dollar to be paid annually during life, \$370.55 must be the mathematical equivalent of as many dollars to be paid yearly during life, as \$18.61 is contained times in \$370.55. Performing the division we get \$19.91.

In other words, \$19.91 paid at the beginning of each year during life is the exact equivalent of the net single premium of an ordinary life policy of \$1000 at age thirty-five.

Any departure from this well-known law of annuities and life insurance is fatal, and must ultimately fail. Your fund seems large today, but it was much larger in proportion, the first and second years, and it is likely to increase for some time to come, because of large numbers of young members. Your pension list last year was 808, or at the rate of about 162 per year since organization of the fund, five years ago, an average of over 13 per month admitted in five years. Only a short time ago there were admitted nineteen pensioners in one month. According to your official report last year you had 38 pensioners under age sixty; the average age of the 1026 applicants last year was 66.7. Do a little thinking, Mr. Davie; yours, in the highest sense, is a popular organization, your members are prudent, liberal, they have built a magnificent organization; your pension fund is yet large. Don't cast this aside and think I am an enemy—it comes from a friend,

as a word of warning—I have taken great pains to inform myself. I feel your members are in the dark, like thousands of men who carry fraternal life insurance, and can only see the so-called surplus fund.

Not a single member of the Typographical Union is paying the cost of pensions paid to pensioners today, 40.5 cents per month, or \$4.87 per year, cannot guarantee—for any great length of time—an annuity of \$5 per week or \$260 per year to pensioners. You must pay more or promise less. The laws of mortality demand such a change. If your membership doesn't deal with the problem now, it will deal with you in the future. A deposit of \$5 per month for fifty years, improved by 3½ per cent compound interest, amounts to \$8008.90, which is sufficient to purchase an annuity of \$1054.50, beginning at age seventy, first payment in three months; but it is also true that a deduction of 5 per cent from the same salary beginning at age sixty will provide a fund on retirement at age seventy of only \$717.25, and this amount would purchase an annuity at age seventy of but \$94.44 a year for life; yet your organization pays \$260 per year.

From age twenty-one to age sixty is thirty-nine years, the total amount of assessments paid by a member entering the printers' union—and liable by unfortunate circumstances to become a pensioner at any moment after joining the union—is \$101.40, and yet you expect to pay \$260 per year as long as he may live.

Another very glaring unscientific law governing the pension fund is permitting a man who may join the printers' union at age sixty, and paying continuously \$4.87 per year for ten years, or to age seventy, to draw a pension of \$260 per year at age seventy; in other words, for a total investment of \$48.70, you propose to pay a pension of \$260 a year as long as he may live.

Mr. Davie thinks this can be done, because there are a large number of members over age seventy contributing to the fund, and not drawing pensions, besides as he says, "all members are assessed, and new members (largely made up of graduating apprentices of about twenty years of age) must pay their percentage tax along with the older ones."

This is the kind of reasoning we hear from the fraternal life insurance advocates, yet it has totally failed to work recently with the Modern Woodmen who were compelled to raise their rates 47 per cent to save themselves from failure only last month, yet they had the lowest death rate per 1000 in the history of fraternal life insurance, and the largest membership of any fraternal life insurance society in the world.

It would be the height of wisdom, Mr. Davie, for the officers of your organization to employ an actuary to investigate your system before it is too late, for I feel quite confident you are paying very much more money to your pensioners monthly than your assessments justify, and I know if that is not done, it is only a matter of time when you will be compelled to raise your assessments, or reduce the pensions, or fail to pay pensions to anybody. They are always inequitable as between different classes of employees, since there is no definite relationship between what is paid into the pension fund and what is received by the pensioners, in the system adopted by the printers.

The contribution to the fund must inevitably lead to insolvency of the fund, for while theoretically it might appear to some people a simple matter to fix flat rates of contributions which might appear to work for a given problem, practically it is almost impossible, owing to the difficulty of scientific valuation, and the difficulty of keeping those in authority from changing the rules and benefits under the printers' plan. The British scheme, like the printers, failed, because the fund was found to be hopelessly insolvent; it was established in 1834 and failed in 1857.



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TELEPHONE MERGER REPORT.

San Francisco, March 5, 1912.

To the Municipal Phone and Anti-Merger League: The undersigned, your committee appointed to examine and report upon the legality of the two initiative ordinances proposed by petition recently filed with the Board of Election Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco, relating to the acquisition of what is known as the Home Telephone System by the City and County of San Francisco, and forbidding the merger of the Home and Pacific systems, respectfully report as follows:

We do not find any conflict between the two proposed ordinances, and we do not find any conflict between two main purposes in the same ordinance in either ordinance. We do not consider that either ordinance is invalid because it contains two main purposes or contains two or more distinct subject matters in the same ordinance, or in the title of either ordinance, and we therefore do not consider that either ordinance violates any charter provision in that respect. Certain minor questions have apparently been exaggerated, and it has been urged that certain technical objections are found in the proposed ordinances, but we believe the purpose of the ordinance is quite clear, namely: That the city and county shall acquire and operate a public utility of the greatest importance and necessity to the public, and that in order to acquire that utility, the merger of the two existing systems must be prevented, because a merger would prevent the acquisition of the Home Telephone system separately necessarily, and would compel the acquisition of both systems, which is not desired by the people, for many reasons which it is not the purpose of this report to enumerate, and which were distinctly stated by the representatives of the two systems themselves at a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors. The courts have consistently held, in passing upon the question of the legality of the ordinances and statutes, that such laws are not in contravention of constitutional or charter provisions forbidding legislation upon two independent subject matters in the same statute or ordinance, if one main purpose can be discovered to which other matters are germane, or which afford merely the means for accomplishing the main purpose contemplated by the legislation.

We believe that many decisions of the Supreme Court of this and other States have upheld ordinances and statutes which were much more nearly subject to the principal objections raised against these two ordinances than in the present case. If we are correct in this view, we have disposed of the principal legal objection made by the enemies of public ownership of public utilities against the ordinances under consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

C. N. EASTIN,

E. P. E. TROY,

Committee.

CONSPIRACY CASES SET.

Forty-six of the cases charging labor men with conspiracy to transport dynamite in violation of law were called for hearing in Indianapolis on Tuesday last.

Each man, as his name was called, pleaded not guilty.

Consolidation of the cases asked by United States District Attorney Miller was ordered, subject to petition tomorrow for separate trials if the defense so desires. The court instructed that the defendants appear when presentation of the matter is made.

Because the defendants' residences were widely scattered over the country, the court granted them until October 1st to consult their attorneys and prepare their defense.

Who is dumb? He who does not know how to say kind things at the proper time.—Hindu.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

Driving a milk wagon is not a job. It is a business. A man starts in on a wagon and the employer insists that he not only retain the customers he has, if an old route, but that he secure other patrons. If a new route the driver is expected to work up the trade and turn the customers over to his employers. The driver not only acts as the solicitor for business, but acts as the financial representative of the man for whom he is working. All this is appreciated by some of the employers, but by others it is taken as a part of the duty of the man who is hired to be up before the break of day in all kinds of weather and deliver the milk on time. Should the milk from any of the sections fail to arrive the driver must scurry around and secure milk from some other source, as the customers must be served, no matter where the milk comes from. Patrons of dairies never meet the proprietor of the dairy. Any old name would do for him. The milk, quantity and quality, is what most of the patrons want, and they care not whether the driver is the proprietor or not. Were they apprised of the fact that between union and non-union drivers' wages there is a difference of between \$15 and \$30 per month they might stop to consider how little the low wage man was receiving and how it was possible for him to live on the amount he was paid. They would conclude that he must

make even somewhere and then they examine the quantity; from that to the quality, until they finally discover that the low wage man is making even at the cost of the customers in many instances.

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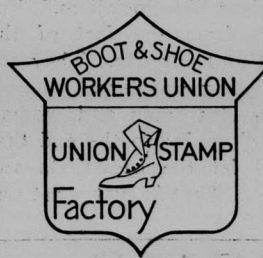
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THE ROMANCE OF SOCIALISM.

By Norman Duxbury.

The growth of Socialism has been phenomenal; it has swept with amazing rapidity over the civilized countries of the globe; not yet universal, the beacon fires are on every point, calling on all men who love freedom to unite.

It is a most romantic movement. Japan holds captive the imagination of the West; China awakes from the sleep of centuries; the Ottoman Empire shows a new and better life; Great Britain is aflame; and Socialism all over the world shows the same high political aims and intense political conviction. It attacks not property, but monopoly of property; it defends the rights of mankind which have been invaded by the rights of property; it is without exception the most pregnant movement of modern times; the creation not of a set of men, but of the Titanic forces of social evolution; and its world-wide economy, based on universal principles, is destined to usher in a higher state of civilization.

Socialism will follow capitalism as light follows darkness; it teaches the first great central truth—that the earth is large enough and rich enough to satisfy every natural desire, every reasonable hope and dream, without being compelled to sacrifice another human being; that the earth, now made a hell by human greed, might as well be a heaven. No people ever had a nobler cause, or one to inspire greater enthusiasm. It has the grandest aim the human mind can entertain—the establishment of liberty and the abolition of poverty among men. Always and everywhere Socialism strives to uplift the human race. It gives concrete expression to the aspirations of the workers for more life, more air, more cleanliness, beauty, love and joy.

"At the bottom of every social problem lies a social wrong." Poverty means want of justice, and the Socialists, and Socialists alone, have correctly diagnosed the present evils and got the true remedy, and it is their historic mission to carry the gospel of emancipation to mankind, so that little children may have their inheritance of peace and joy, and see at least the beginning of a heaven on earth, where filthy sweatshops and human rookeries will be abolished, where the poor girl, trying to earn a living, is not driven to the desperate choice of shame or death; and they are getting ready to lay down their lives with a song on their lips that these things shall not be.

Its purpose is beyond criticism—a civilization of social justice, a chance to labor, and the fruits of labor, when misery and darkness are banished forever, and the women shall keep their youth and beauty in increasing quantities in old age, because they will live in the sunlight—a race of men blessed with a great joy, and no longer obliged to fight for what belongs to them—but men who are beautiful, pure and strong—a glorious and possible future.

GETS WORK FOR ALIENS.

There were 30,657 aliens, naturalized citizens and native Americans who got information from the government regarding opportunities for employment and places for home building in this country in the fiscal year of 1911, as compared with 18,239 in 1910, according to a statement just submitted by the chief of the division of information of the Department of Commerce and Labor. This work has been undertaken by the United States to more equitably distribute the immigrant population and as a means of relieving the congestion of aliens in the eastern part of the country. The statement declares that the need for agricultural help is so great that in many instances farmers do not hesitate to intercept help directed to their neighbors and by offering larger inducements secure their services. The wonder is that many more are not turned aside from their destinations.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

In these days of rapid reforms, "insurgents" and "progressive" politicians, it is sometimes perplexing to the person who has the interest of society at heart to know just "where he is at." In other words, he can't tell the difference between the things the Socialist means to do for society and those the other parties or reformers promise to do, and are doing. When Socialists get some power, as they have done in certain localities, they at once busy themselves with such measures as cleaning the streets, looking into tenement laws with a view of bettering housing conditions, taking steps towards shortening hours of work, enforcing factory inspection, prohibiting child labor, demanding payment of taxes by the rich, and so on, and so on. To all of which the social reformer heartily agrees.

Where, then, is the difference, asks the well-meaning reformer, between the work of the Socialists, and that of other individuals and parties who also work for shorter hours for labor, for sanitary homes, and better civic conditions? And he has a right to his question. Also, his question should be answered ever so often that he may not forget the answer, and may finally come to understand its meaning.

The reformer, through a spirit of altruism, and a hazy understanding that it would be better for society as a whole, would make conditions better for the "oppressed classes." The Socialist would have the "oppressed classes," which is the working class, as a whole, make conditions better for itself, to the end that it might finally come into control of the laws which regulate the conditions under which it lives.

In his Social Revolution, Kautsky says: "It is not the striving after social reforms but the explicit confining of one's self to them which distinguishes the social reformer from the social revolutionist . . . a political revolution can only become a social revolution when it proceeds from an hitherto oppressed class."

The freeing of the negro slave by the Northern Yankee was a vastly different thing—to the negro and to society—than if he had freed himself. The latter would have implied an intelligent capacity to use his freedom after he got it. It would also have meant that he intended to use it after he got it. When the little coterie of American traders precipitated the American Revolution they were perfectly aware of their reason for doing it, and they quickly followed up the advantage gained by their act.

So the Socialist works constantly to this end: That the working class may better its condition, gradually or otherwise, as the case may be, consciously and always intelligently, to the end that one day it may wake and find itself master of the situation, and general boss of the works.

Naturally the immediate demands of the Socialist appeal so strongly to the reformer, and to the average person who is chafing under the heavy harness of the capitalist system, that political parties are constantly pushed to the extremity of granting, or apparently granting, certain reforms that "look just like Socialism." But they are not Socialism, from the fact of the difference in their intent and purpose. They are only palliatives, or "quieting powders."

Don't let the working class man and woman mislead themselves on this point to the end that they will sit down and let the capitalists and reformers do it for them. That is just what our enemies most desire.

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WHY THE ROSEBERRY LAW?

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

Economic Justification of Compensation.

Before entering upon consideration of the more important sections of the "compensation" provisions of the Roseberry liability law, it may be well to devote one installment in this series to a review of the economic justification of the law, for if there be no such justification, there will, ere long, be no such law. While this justification is elemental and ample it will require a rather close application of the mind while reading what follows in order fully to sense its import.

All have heard of the Sherman anti-trust law of the United States and nearly all have heard of the Cartwright anti-trust law of California. All such laws, and there are many of them, are for the prevention of monopoly, and monopoly, in the language of Mr. William J. Bryan, "is intolerable."

Why is it intolerable? Because it interferes with the right of the consumer of products to have his commodities furnished him at what they are reasonably worth after he shall have fairly compensated every one who has helped in the whole chain of production and distribution, from the planting of the seed or mining of the ore until the finished product is handed over the counter to him or delivered at his door. Every person who has rendered any necessary service in that entire chain of causation has a right to be fairly compensated for the service rendered, but the consumer is wronged if any one of those links in the chain of production holds him up for an extortionate charge or combines with any other link in the chain to so hold him up. It is to prevent that holding up that all anti-monopoly laws are enacted. And what a time we do have trying to enforce such laws for the protection of the ultimate consumer.

Now and just here is the crux of the argument, if the ultimate consumer has a right to have his commodities furnished him at what they are reasonably worth after he shall have paid, fairly, every person who has rendered any necessary service in the production or distribution to him of such commodity, it follows as night the day that the ultimate consumer has no right to leave out of that chain uncompensated a single link in it, a single person, be he employer or employee, a capitalist or worker, from the beginning to the end. He must pay them all fairly, although the law will do for him all that it can to prevent his having to pay any of them unfairly. Is that not perfectly clear?

But there is one link in that chain who has been left out and unpaid, as a general thing, ever since feudalism gave place to free industry. That is the person who was hurt while at work producing that commodity and, also, those dependent upon him for support. Of every 1000 persons who work in any industrial occupation, the best that any employer or the employees can do to prevent it, about so many will sustain severe personal injuries while at work. In the United States the killed alone average about 100 between sunrise and sunset of every working day. The loss of industrial time from this cause is as much part of the cost of production as raw material, labor, interest, wear-and-tear of machinery, transportation or any other factor in production or distribution and, in fairness, is as much entitled to be compensated.

The compensation provisions of the Roseberry law have undertaken to right this wrong heretofore done to those hurt in the industrial life of California. Our doing justice may be tardy, but it will be none the less welcome for that, the more especially as, if we had known what was right, we would have done what was right long ago. The ultimate consumer must somehow be made fairly to compensate that missing link in the chain of production and distribution.

ESCH BILL ACTED ON FAVORABLY.

The Esch bill, which provides for a tax upon white phosphorus matches and for other purposes, has been acted upon favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee, but not as yet reported to the House. This bill imposes a special tax on manufacturers of white phosphorus matches of \$1000 per annum. In addition to this there is a tax to be levied of 1 cent per one hundred matches on all matches made of white phosphorus, the tax to be paid by the manufacturer and represented by adhesive stamps upon each package. The bill also provides that after a certain date white phosphorus matches manufactured wholly, or in part, in any foreign country shall not be entitled to entry at any port of the United States, the importation of these matches being absolutely prohibited. As is well known, employees in match factories where white phosphorus is used, contract the incurable disease known as "phossy-jaw," and the bill aims to discourage the manufacture of matches with this substance.

FLORIDA FLOWER SEED.

I will send half a dozen separate kinds of seeds to anyone who sends a stamp for postage—the Royal Poinciana, a gorgeous, showy plant of fiery red flowers; the Palmetto Palm seed, with its beautiful broad deep cut leaves, and seed of the real Camphor Tree, also of the novel plant called Job's Tears, and Sweet Mignonette and seed of the Southern Cotton; enough for you and your neighbor, so divide.

Cotton bears very large creamy white flowers, soon followed by the equally interesting cotton bolls, a decided addition to house plants. With the seed will come general directions for culture.

As the season advances, should any one not be sent, it will be because they are all gone; another sort equally as nice will be sent in its place, anyway, so you will get six varieties of seed.

ALICE WARNER,

Jacksonville, Florida.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Charles Shestron, an aged member of the Ramermen and Pavers' Union, was run down by reckless unknown autoists in front of union headquarters at Stevenson and Seventh streets during the early hours Wednesday morning, and died while being removed to the Central Emergency Hospital. Detectives are searching for the unknown driver of the car, and, when located, a charge of manslaughter will be placed against his name.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1912.

For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

—Faber.

Every time a trade unionist purchases an article which does not bear the union label he gives both financial and moral support to his enemy. The inconsistent unionist is by far a greater hindrance to the progress of the movement than is the non-unionist, because his conduct convinces employers that unionism is not of any value to them.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific on Wednesday evening, March 6th, celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of its birth. This union has been one of the sturdy anchors upon which the trade union movement of this city has depended through the years to keep it from drifting away from its moorings, and in this capacity the sailors have never failed. Long live the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Senator Works of California has proposed an amendment to the constitution providing suffrage for women throughout the United States, and the bill has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Works also has pending another constitutional amendment providing for a six-year term for the President of the United States and forbidding re-election.

Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, appointed to succeed Justice Harlan on the Supreme Court bench, is, no doubt, satisfactory to special interests. His injunction record is fully equal to the one made by President Taft. He even went to the extent of enjoining strikers and strike sympathizers from peaceably urging others to strike. In one of his decisions he actually declared that a third party who tries to induce an employee to leave the service of an employer, interferes with the property right of the employer in the service of the employee. Perhaps this is what recommended him to Taft.

"For the first time since 1883," says Postmaster General Hitchcock, in his report for 1911, "the annual financial statement shows a surplus instead of a deficit. At the beginning of the present administration in 1909, the postal service was in arrears \$17,479,770.40. In the brief space of two years the deficit has been changed into a substantial surplus." This announcement created great satisfaction throughout the country, that at last the Post Office Department was on a self-supporting basis, and much credit was given the Postmaster General for his successful management of his great office. Now it turns out that there is a fly in the ointment, that the Postmaster General was mistaken, that his bookkeepers had led him astray, that a deficit still exists, and that it was actually larger than it was the year before.

TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.

The San Francisco Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis desires the opportunity to deliver lectures before the unions of this city, in order that the spread of this disease may be checked as much as possible. The society has in the field at all times medical men willing to deliver lectures, with stereopticon illustrations, before organizations or gatherings of any kind.

There is no class of people that suffers more from this dread disease than the wage workers, and every trade union should take advantage of the opportunities presented to learn how to guard against it. The society in San Francisco has a committee on education which stands ready at all times to deliver illustrated lectures free, and for this purpose it is desired that the unions of this city set aside about an hour at some meeting and invite the society to send a lecturer to treat the subject for the benefit of the membership. The "Labor Clarion" will gladly make arrangements for the lecturers representing the society to appear before such unions as may desire them.

The more information gained concerning the causes of this disease and the agencies through which it is spread, the better prepared will the workers be to fight its advance by the adoption of sanitary laws calculated to protect the workers from the dire results of this most dangerous malady from which the ranks of the world's workers are thinned.

Medical men claim that the death rate due to this disease could be greatly reduced if the people could but be acquainted with a few simple rules to be followed to prevent its spread. Therefore the time spent in listening to a lecture of this kind, it would seem, would be time well spent.

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" says that tuberculosis is notoriously a disease dependent on poverty, malnutrition, dust, bad air and bad housing, these conditions in the closely populated industrial centers with less supervision over the cases really afford much greater opportunity for the spread of this infection than the presence of many open, but supervised cases, as in health resort communities.

The notions which prevail among the workers are so varied and so indefinite concerning this disease that there would be some satisfaction in getting the medical view of our notions even if no other good were to come from an hour spent in listening to a scientific discussion of the cause and prevention of it.

Every union in this city should hear at least one lecture on this most important subject, therefore the "Labor Clarion" urges all unions to send in to this paper a request for a lecture and arrangements will be made accordingly.

There is no necessity for being prepared to set aside the time immediately as the lecturers can be arranged for months in advance, so that if your union cannot spare the time now arrange for a lecture at some future time.

Lincoln's message to you is that no matter how poor you may be, nor how many disadvantages you may labor under from lack of education, if you will study yourself carefully, find out what service you are best adapted to, prepare yourself for the field of work in which your best abilities and enthusiasms will have full play, persevere till you find an opening in that field and earnestly strive to do the best work you are capable of, you have every reason to expect success. The world is hungry for the efficiency that is born of adaptation, thorough preparation and enthusiastic devotion, and it pays high prices for such service not only in money but in social position and public regard.—Frank Parsons.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND WAGES.

Using West Point as an example of how society might be placed on a fair basis where individual capacity to serve and not extraneous advantages of wealth and position determine a man's rise; and where the honor of advanced service, not money, is the incentive, a writer in the "Atlantic" sets forth how a proportioning of wages to the actual needs of individuals would not result in a lessening of effort, but an uplifting of ambition to higher planes than money-getting. He says:

"It is when we pass to the great business enterprises outside the salaried professions that the differences between extremes of wages become such as to arrest attention. One naturally asks what there is in the insurance business, for example, which calls for a president's salary fifty times as great as that of a clerk who may himself rise to the rank of president, while the pay of the highest officer in the army is less than five times that of the lowest, and the range of salaries in educational institutions is little greater.

"This discrepancy is certainly not necessary for efficiency of service. It is the result of definite causes, all of which are an outgrowth of the still-venerated system of laissez faire. In the first place, there is an unregulated competition, with the exaggerated extremes which such competition always brings. But this is only a part, and the least objectionable part, of the system. Its chief evil lies in the power of the managers of great enterprises to give themselves, in the form of salaries, an undue share of the revenues.

"It is the survival of an evil which has characterized all history, and has flourished under a variety of forms. Today it is shorn of the bald iniquities of the past and sanctioned by the plausible theory of value received (for superior service); but it is none the less a relic, undemocratic in principle, and its inevitable tendency is to perpetuate those conditions which are a principal barrier to equality of opportunity."

POLL TAX, A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

Poll taxes have been handed down to us from the feudal ages when the common people were classed as property to be taxed like sheep or cattle, by the head.

Originally it was a perfectly just tax, because it was levied on the feudal lord and paid by him according to the number of serfs he was exploiting. As he was getting the lion's share of benefit from the labor of the people under him, there was every reason why he should contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to the number of people he controlled, and the tax by the head was the best way to determine that. It was evident that a duke with a thousand serfs should pay ten times as much as a baron with only a hundred.

The poll tax, therefore, was simply the application of just principles of taxation to the conditions existing in the feudal ages. The feudal lord enjoyed a privilege conferred on him by law and he paid into the public treasury the amount that the privilege was thought to be worth.

If the slave owners before our Civil War had been taxed so much per head for each slave, it would have been an exactly-similar tax.

But in the course of time, the lords managed to shift the tax on to the common people, so that each man had to pay his own head tax.

Then the original good reason for the tax ceased to exist, and it became a most unjust and senseless burden. The lord was paying for a legal privilege. The poor man who pays his poll tax does not enjoy any legal privilege.

For these reasons, nearly all the civilized nations of the earth have abolished poll taxes.

The only prominent nations that still levy poll taxes are Russia, Turkey, Persia, China and twenty States of our United States. This is pretty bad company for us to be in.

Fluctuating Sentiments

This country of ours is great. It has great exports and imports. It has great industries. It has great distances. It has great resources of all kinds. It has great possibilities and great expectations. It has great men and great women, great wealth and great poverty. But with all its greatness it seems to stand helplessly unable to properly care for its people and prevent the strong from preying upon the weak. We need a few honest, thinking, acting statesmen.

There are at all times in Chicago 100,000 men who want employment but can't find it. So says the official report of the free employment commission of Illinois filed at Springfield last week. Yet idleness is explained by laziness, poverty by unthrift, labor tyranny in conserving jobs by crafty labor leaders, and labor dynamiting by wanton wickedness. "What fools these mortals be," to be sure; these mortals who, when their own hearths are heated and their own bellies filled, think the whole world warmed and fed.—"The Public."

A few days ago we were talking with a friend who is violently opposed to woman suffrage. His arguments are unreasonable and not at all logical. He insists that nature draws distinctions and that there are some things for which males are best fitted; that there are other things for which females are most suitable; but he insists upon limiting the ballot to the wearer of trousers. We agree with him that nature has drawn many sex distinctions. But nature has also provided things which both sexes can do equally well, and among them is voting. Anybody can vote. To vote intelligently, of course, is not so easy, but men certainly have no monopoly on intelligence. They have done more foolish things with the ballot than women can possibly equal in their use of it. An empty head can not make proper use of the ballot whether the face be covered with whiskers or not. Women have rights to protect just as have men, and they are entitled to a means of making that defense, just as are men. There is no logical argument against it.

As I sit by my window, opposite a city church, on a Sunday noon, I see a long row of carriages drawn up before its sacred walls. Fashion, wealth, and beauty are within the church calling themselves miserable sinners, as indeed they are. Outside are some of the proofs of their sinfulness. There sit their coachmen, looking down from their boxes on the lacerated stumps at one end of their horses while the other end of them is jerked up into the air. Not even while their masters and mistresses are at prayer can they be relieved from this torture. Every now and then the coachmen touch them up with the whip and yank upon the reins to keep up their "style" and to make them clasp their bits and foam at the mouth. I crossed over there the other Sunday and interviewed some of those horses. In every one of them there was a pained expression of the eye and often a nervous twitching of the upper lip. Their faces betokened unspeakable agony. Alas, that it was unspeakable! It would have been useless to ask for mercy from the coachmen. I doubt not that some of them were kind-hearted men, and like the groom of whom "Black Beauty" tells, they did this sort of thing reluctantly, but in obedience to orders. The poor beasts seemed to discern pity in my face, and every feature of their own had a tongue that said, "For God's sake,—yes, for God's sake, for we are his creatures,—go into that church and tell the preacher to cut short his lessons for the day, and send his congregation out here to take an object lesson!"—Capt. John Codman.

Wit at Random

"And so you are an ex-slave," said the traveler in the South. "How interesting. But when the war was ended you got your freedom?"

"No, suh," replied Uncle Rastus. "Ah didn't git no freedom. Ah was married."—New York "Sun."

A colored man recently announced a change in his business as follows: "Notice—De co-partnership heretofore resisting between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe de firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mose."—Spokane "Chronicle."

A young man just returned from college was out cycling one day when suddenly he came to a steep grade. While descending he lost control of the machine, and two men came and found him lying on the ground. When asked what was the matter, he replied:

"Well, I came down that decline with the greatest velocity and lost my central gravity and was precipitated on the hard macadamized road."

"Away, leave him alone," said one of the men; "he's a foreigner."

Little Willie was playing one day with the girl next door when the latter exclaimed:

"Don't you hear your mother calling you? That's three times she's done it. Aren't you going in? Won't she whip you?"

"Naw!" exclaimed Willie in disgust. "She ain't going to whip nobody. She's got company. So when I go in she'll just say: 'The poor little man has been so deaf since he's had the measles.'"—"Stray Stories."

In remote rural districts, where life goes on steadily and simply, the natives are not curiously interested in the numerous cases of longevity.

"Your father must be getting pretty well on in years," said a cousin from the city to a farmer.

"Yes, father's nigh on to 90."

"Health good?"

"No, not just now. He ain't been feelin' himself for some time back."

"What seems to be the trouble?"

"I don't know. Sometimes I think farmin' don't agree with him."

That was a grand idea of Joe Weber and Lew Fields to get their old company together as nearly as possible. But there is such a thing as carrying realism too far. One day Weber was scanning the chorus of the new show.

"Where'd you get that grand old lady, Bill?" he asked of William Raymond Sill, pointing to one girl who should have been at home rocking her youngest grandchild to sleep.

"A newspaper man asked me to place her," said Sill.

"What newspaper man?" asked Weber. "Horace Greeley?"—Cincinnati "Times-Star."

At a certain gas works they are very particular about their employees. Every applicant for a job is medically examined.

John Smith was after the post of coke shoveler, and so far all was well. The doctor had found no fault.

Then Smith, in his joy, made a fatal mistake. He smiled.

"Humph!" exclaimed the doctor, eyeing Smith's teeth. "'Fraid you won't do. Your teeth are too bad!"

"Teeth too bad, are they?" cried John Smith, in amazement. "Well, what's it matter? I'm going to shovel coke—not chew it!"

Miscellaneous

ANDREW JACKSON.

By William F. Vilas.

It was not great intellect which made Andrew Jackson a great leader of men. It was his towering character. He had great intellect, . . . but high above all, as mountain peaks ascend above the lower lying hills, rose the lofty eminence of his stupendous character. Its paramount features were indomitable will and daring, but intelligent courage. No page of history tells of one who, before him, survived seventy-eight years and so continually performed such and so many actions of desperate audacity. From early boyhood to whitened age, he was beset by perils and involved in strife, sometimes crippled by wounds and often broken by disease. Others would have yielded, or not yielding, would have died. But not he! Through every year of life, in every danger, in difficulties unmeasured, the flame of that matchless soul burned undimmed; his courage never flinched, nor his iron will surrendered.

His personal hardihood was not more remarkable than his moral courage. The two went hand in hand. He as boldly met the judgment of men and angels as the efforts of an enemy. For he was founded on absolute honesty of thought. Not always right, he always thought he was right. His acts were sometimes wrong; his purposes in them to his mind never. It guided him in quarrels with his enemies; it ennobled his intercourse with friends; it governed his individual transactions, and rose to exaltation when he dealt for his country and fellow men. There his example voiced his teaching: the man is a felon who in politics cheats the people, and he is a traitor who betrays public trust.

COMPARISON OF EARNINGS.

Many interesting and suggestive facts about labor, and the conditions of labor, in this country, are given in a new book on "The Immigration Problem," just published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. The comparative earnings of Americans and of different foreign races are thus reported:

"A study of more than 5000 wage earners in all sections of the country showed that the average daily earnings of native white Americans were \$2.43, and of immigrants, \$1.68.

"The highest average daily earnings of any race of southern and eastern Europe were shown by the North Italians, the members of this race earning on an average \$1.86 each day, while no other recent immigrants had average earnings in excess of \$1.59. The Irish of foreign birth averaged \$2.33 per diem.

"Very few southern and eastern Europeans, as contrasted with native white Americans and British and northern European immigrants, appeared in the higher classification of earnings. More than three-tenths of the native white Americans and more than one-fourth of the Irish of foreign birth, as against only one-twentieth of the recent immigrant employees, earned \$3.00 or more each day. About one-tenth of the native American and foreign-born Irish, and practically none of the recent immigrants, showed daily earnings in excess of \$4.00.

"Three-fifths of the recent immigrant laborers in the East, South and Southwest, and more than four-fifths of those in the Middle West and Northwest, earned as much as \$1.50 each. On the other hand, none of the southern and eastern Europeans in the Middle West or Northwest, only 7 per cent of those in the South and Southwest, and 20 per cent of those in the Eastern States, earned \$2.00 or more each day."

American Federation of Labor Letter

Lawrence Strike Investigation.

The House Committee on Rules has before it for consideration two resolutions on the Lawrence, Mass., strike, one of which calls for a special committee of investigation, while the other authorizes the Committee on Labor to make the investigation. A number of men and women, boys and girls, participants in the strike, have testified before the Rules Committee, giving their story as to the conduct of the police and the State militia during the strike. Some of the instances related are almost unbelievable, and yet apparently the strikers have been treated shamefully. President Gompers, Congressman Wilson and Berger appeared before the committee in advocacy of the resolutions of investigation, the two former arguing in favor of an investigation by the labor committee. The Lawrence situation from all reports appears to be in statu quo, although police officials have ceased their hostility toward the strikers. Some of the mills have announced an increase in the rate of wages, but from reports at hand the increase offered has not been sufficient to induce many of the strikers to return to work. It is quite likely that the investigation will be ordered by the Rules Committee and the actual state of affairs brought to light. The Bureau of Labor also has its agents in Lawrence at the present time.

English Miners' Strike.

From sources deemed authentic it is reported that over 1,000,000 coal miners in England are idle. As a consequence approximately 750,000 additional workmen are also in idleness. Steamship and railroad companies are already seriously affected, many of their regular runs being abandoned with the end in view to keep up a semblance of communication as long as possible. In addition many factories are being closed and it is predicted that by March 12th, in the event no settlement is reached, a paralysis of all business will obtain. Strenuous efforts are being made by high officials of the English Government to find some basis of settlement, but at this time the outlook is not promising. It is reported, however, that a minimum wage law will be introduced in Parliament and if its provisions are acceptable to those involved, it is said that steps will be taken not only to urge its speedy adoption, but the miners themselves will endeavor to at once take the necessary preliminary steps to inaugurate the minimum wage, if it is adopted or acceded to. Coal and food prices are steadily advancing.

Stewart Gets Hammered.

At the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart defended the executive orders of ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft in denying the right of the post office employees petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances. Mr. Stewart presented the same arguments which he gave at the hearings before the civil service reform committee of the House. Upon the conclusion of his defense of the executive orders and the department, he was followed by Congressman Lloyd, the author of the anti-"gag" bill, and President Gompers. The department and Mr. Stewart were handled without gloves. Mr. Lloyd claimed he had in his possession a large number of letters which showed conclusively that the employees were intimidated, and begged that their names be kept a secret, fearing that if they were divulged summary dismissal would follow. Mr. Stewart opposed any affiliation with or organization of department employees by "outside" labor organizations. Congressman Lloyd was extremely vigorous in his criticism of the department and Mr. Stewart. President Gompers also went

after the department and did not mince matters. "Government employees, if they obeyed this order, would be tongue-tied and hand-cuffed," said Mr. Gompers. A large number of representative labor men were present at the meeting, quite a number of whom were on the program to address the convention during its twelfth annual session.

Post Office Bill Reported.

The post office appropriation bill, carrying a large sum, and also abolishing the "gag" rule of postal service employees, formerly established by ex-President Roosevelt in an executive order and latterly strengthened and made more arbitrary by President Taft, has been reported to the House of Representatives. The bill also provides for a general and experimental parcels post system on city and rural routes, re-establishing an eight-hour day for letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second class offices, and prohibiting the use of any but steel cars in the railway mail service. The provision dealing with the "gag" rule will permit postal service employees to form labor organizations and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and will also give these employees the privilege, either individually or collectively, of petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances. It is expected that the committee on civil service reform will shortly report the Lloyd bill, which is also an anti-"gag" bill.

Self-Denial Week.

It is reported that the members of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago has instituted a campaign to raise funds to assist other working girls and women to organize unions and enforce union conditions. The week of February 26-March 2d was designated as "Self-Denial Week," the girls pledging themselves to remain away from theatres, walk to work and donate the savings thus made into the fund to be used to prosecute organization work.

Anthracite Coal Miners.

The anthracite coal miners' demands for increased pay and other changes have been rejected by the operators. This action was not anticipated, although no positive assurance had been held out to the miners that an acceptance by the operators would result from their conference. In other words, it was thought that a compromise would be suggested. However, it is not yet thought that negotiations will be discontinued. A committee of the operators has been empowered to formulate a reply to the miners to be presented to them on March 13th. In the meantime efforts will be put forth by both sides to reach a basis upon which an amicable adjustment can be reached. As a result of the present situation anthracite coal has advanced from 50 cents to \$1 per ton. In the soft coal territory practically the same condition of affairs prevails, the miners asking for an increase and the operators refusing. It is not probable that a settlement will be arrived at by the miners and operators in either the hard or soft cold fields before the end of this month, with a strong probability of cessation of work. As a result of the English strike American coal at all Atlantic seaboard points has risen in price.

Federation Statistics.

The membership of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in January, 1911, as per capita tax paid, was 1,691,534. Incomplete reports for January, 1912, give a membership of 1,827,584, making an increased membership in January, 1912, over January, 1911, of 136,041. The number of volunteer organizers commissioned by the American Federation of Labor in 1910 was 1462, and for 1911, 1594. There are now 1647 volunteer organizers commissioned by the American Federation of Labor.

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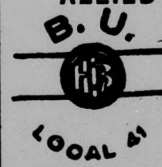
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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 12, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to full membership from transfer—O. Kegel, Mabelle C. Anderson, Glen Morgan, H. B. Randall.

Reinstated to membership in good standing—C. H. Wunderlich, J. E. McClellan.

Dropped from the roll—L. G. Lauray, Geo. J. Hayes.

Transfers withdrawn—E. B. Brow, Local No.

47; Ed. Hinman, Local No. 236; G. Panaciulli, Local No. 10; R. M. Fuessell, Local No. 76; C. M. Ridley, Local No. 233.

L. R. Otis has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, but is much improved and able to be at work again.

Dues for the first quarter are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street, and become delinquent after March 31, 1912. Death assessments have been discontinued and the dues are now \$2.00 per quarter. Members so desiring can pay dues by the year, \$8.00 being the amount of one year's dues.

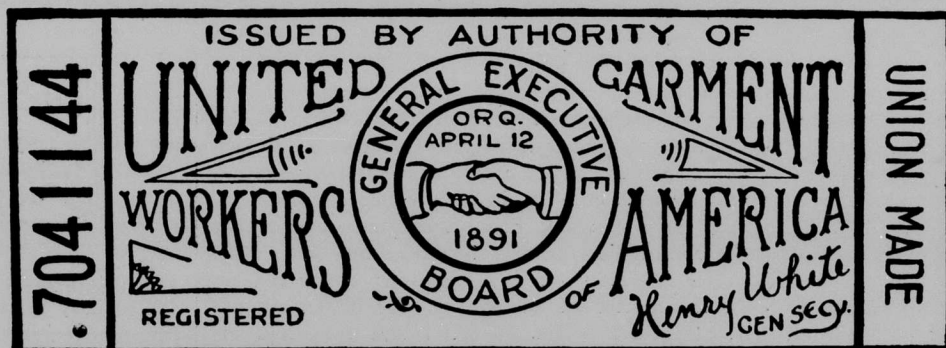
We are pleased to note that C. A. Neale has thoroughly recovered from a very serious illness, having been in the hospital for the past six weeks. He underwent a very serious operation for abscess of the stomach, which proved a success in every particular.

President Greenbaum has appointed the following committee on municipal music—Frank Borgel, Herman Perlet, U. G. Saunders, E. H. Slissman, Henry Heyman, S. J. Tully, C. H. Cassasa, J. E. Lehman, J. J. Matheson, J. F. Fitzgerald, D. M. Wright, J. D. Hynes, J. H. Meyer, Herman Heller, John Josephs.



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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 8, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Carpenters No. 1082—C. C. Campbell, vice Thos. Hutchinson. Milk Wagon Drivers—J. Jensen, vice F. Fay. Garment Workers No. 131—Miss Rachel McShane, vice Mary Solar. Flour, Feed and Cereal Mill Workers—H. A. Rake.

Communications—Filed—From J. H. Hubacheck, asking to be excused. From Socialist Party, giving notice of mass meeting to be held Saturday evening, March 9th. From Congressmen Smith, Knowland, Needham, Stephens and Senator Works, stating they had received Council's telegram relative to the closing down of the Mint, and would give same their earnest consideration. From J. W. Bibbins, secretary to Bion J. Arnold, acknowledging receipt of suggestions from Council regarding better street-car service. From Waiters Union No. 30, inclosing \$10 donation to organizing migratory workers. From Moving Picture Operators, expressing confidence in Clarence Darrow.

Referred to Executive Committee—From International Longshoremen's Association, copies of decision of President Gompers in the case of Longshoremen vs. Seamen's Union. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, copy of wage scale and agreement. From Horseshoers' Union, request for a boycott on the firm of Murphy & Walsh. From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, and Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, asking Council to levy a boycott on the Alpine Dairy.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Asiatic Exclusion League.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From San Francisco Bricklayers' Union No. 7, requesting Council to appoint a committee to assist them in getting their membership throughout the country to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

Referred to Secretary—From Patronato Emigranti, acknowledging receipt of communication asking for information in regard to labor conditions here.

Communication received from Publicity Committee of the Board of Supervisors, requesting Council to give the committee a hearing on City Hall and Civic Center Bond issue. Moved that the request be granted and the committee given an opportunity to address the Council Friday evening, March 15th, at 9 o'clock; motion carried.

Resolutions were presented by Delegate Scharenberg, requesting the Board of Supervisors to provide the people and particularly the children with free swimming tanks, and favoring the erection of same on the "James Lick Baths" property. Moved that they be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were presented by Delegate Schulberg, containing statement of Alameda Building Trades Council on the actions of the Oakland police in suppressing free speech, and requesting Council to appoint a committee to investigate statement. Moved that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee. Amendment, that a special committee of five be appointed to investigate and report; amendment carried, and the following committee appointed: Delegates Schulberg, Mueller, Eagan, Mooney and Reguin.

Reports of Unions—Newspaper Solicitors—Reported that they had information that the publishers would discontinue solicitors after March 16th, and stated they considered this in the nature of a lockout. Shoe Clerks—Stated that they were presenting a new agreement to employers. Electrical Workers—Requested delegates to urge their members to be sure and vote on March

29th for the two propositions submitted by their organization. Delegate Mooney announced that there would be a meeting at the Building Trades Auditorium, Sunday, March 10th, to protest against the actions of the authorities in Lawrence, Mass., and to collect funds for the striking Textile Workers.

Label Section—Reported having received an application for affiliation from Glove Workers' Union No. 39. Hackmen's Union reported they had moved from Foresters' Hall on account of refusal of owners to employ union janitors. The agitation committee was instructed to visit Composition Roofers' Union No. 25, relative to affiliation with Section. The secretary was instructed to communicate with unions having offices in the Pacific Building and state that management refuses to employ union janitors, and they should secure offices in fair buildings.

Executive Committee—Reported that Bro. Radebold had been absent five consecutive meetings and asked Council to fill vacancy; concurred in. The secretary was instructed to return raffle tickets to Labor Council at Caguas, Porto Rico; concurred in. The resolutions submitted by Glass Blowers' Union, relative to the Men and Religion Forward Movement were investigated by the committee, and it was decided to lay the matter over for one week, and Bro. Schafer notified to appear at the next meeting; concurred in. Secretary was instructed to investigate the reduction of wages of watchmen and inspectors at the Custom House. On the matter of purchasing an adding machine, it was decided to lay same over until such time as the State Federation takes action on the matter; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported on joint meeting of Longshore Lumbermen and Lumber Clerks, and stated they had nominated officers and would hold election on Saturday, March 9th. Committee also reported on the applications for affiliation from Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers, and Marine Gasoline Engineers, and recommended that said organizations be seated; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—The committee offered a number of amendments to the Fire Drill Ordinance introduced in the Board of Supervisors by Delegate Gallagher. Committee recommended that the Council indorse the proposed ordinance and the Board of Supervisors be requested to incorporate the amendments. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in. On the communication from Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, calling attention to the piece-work system under which copyists in the Recorder's office are compelled to work, committee recommends that the communication be referred to the Office Employees' Union for investigation; concurred in. In the matter of suggestions for improvements of street-car traffic, reported that they had investigated all suggestions offered by delegates and affiliated unions, and came to the conclusion that the same were of such a nature that they should not be submitted to Traffic Expert Bion J. Arnold, but should be presented to the Board of Supervisors for their consideration and embodied by them in traffic ordinances; concurred in, and secretary instructed to forward same to the Board of Supervisors. On the matter submitted by Delegate Seaman, in relation to land tenures in foreign countries, your committee recommends that the communication be filed.

The following committee was appointed to consider the advisability of establishing an Initiative and Referendum League: Delegates A. J. Gallagher, F. McDonald, Theo. Johnson, Ed. Ford and Cameron King.

Special Committees—Minutes of the meeting of the Unemployed League were read, and the league reported having taken up the question of seeking financial assistance from local unions and Building Trades Councils throughout the State, inasmuch as they are just as much interested in

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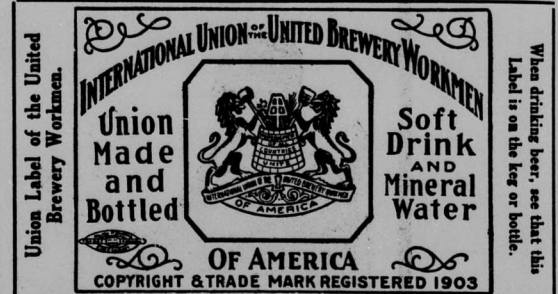
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OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

the question of the unemployed as is the city of San Francisco. It was moved that Secretary Nolan act as treasurer of the league; concurred in. The executive board was authorized to consider the advisability of holding a mass meeting.

Committee on Telephone Merger reported on the legality of the proposed ordinances, and stated that this matter was investigated by a sub-committee and their report being to the effect that both ordinances were valid. Delegate Ford moved that the report be printed in "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor"; motion carried. Moved that a committee be appointed to assist Electrical Workers in visiting the various unions for the purpose of urging the union men and women of San Francisco to vote in favor of the two propositions submitted by the Electrical Workers, to prevent the merger; motion carried. The chair appointed the following: Delegates Michelson, Gibson, O'Brien, C. King, Reguin, Kean, LaRue, Edwards, Walsh, Schulberg, Bonson, Gallagher, McDonald, D. Kane, Brown, Desepse, Caverly, J. King, Greenwood, McGuire and Reaside. Moved that the secretary be instructed to send letters to affiliated unions regarding the election on telephone merger to be held March 29th; carried.

Moved that the secretary be instructed to investigate the printing of maps on Twin Peaks tunnel, for the purpose of finding out if they were printed in a union office; also to see that future printing bears the union label.

Delegate Broulette called the Council's attention to the murder of Delegate Kane's son, and asked that a committee be appointed to assist during the trial. On motion, the following committee was appointed: Delegates Nolan, Ford, Caverly, Haley and McGuire.

Committee on Direct Political Action—The majority report of the committee recommended that the following questions be submitted to the rank and file: "Are you in favor of organized labor taking political action for the advancement of the cause of labor?"

A number of delegates to the Council submitted resolutions favoring the following question to be submitted: "Are you in favor that organized labor of this State use its political power to secure by direct vote of the people such legislation as will benefit the wage earners of this State?"

The minority report was signed by two members of the committee and submitted the following question: "Resolved, That united political action on the part of the working class is inevitable and that such action should take the form generally taken by the working class in politics the world over, to wit, acceptance of and allegiance to the political tenets of the Socialist Party."

Moved that the majority report of the committee be adopted by the Council. Amendment, that the question in the majority report be stricken out, and question submitted in the resolution signed by the fourteen delegates be adopted. Amendment to amendment, that the Council adopt the minority report. After a very lengthy discussion the previous question was called for. On motion, the Council decided to close debate.

Moved that the Council go into executive session; motion carried.

A vote being taken the amendment and the amendment to the amendment were lost. The question was then put on the original motion and was carried by a vote of 101 to 22.

A question was raised as to whether the entire report of the committee had been adopted, and on motion it was decided to divide the question. A vote being taken, the majority report of the committee was adopted in its entirety.

Receipts—\$311.15. Expenses—\$1121.54.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

A mistaken idea has gained wide acceptance that the compensation amendment to the constitution of California, voted for by the people last October, and adopted by a huge majority, made the "compensation" provisions of the Roseberry liability law compulsory upon all employers. This idea has gained especial credence among farmers of California and they feel that they are now made responsible for all injuries to their employees through accident whether or not they, themselves, or any of their employees were blameworthy for such accident.

Such is not the fact. The adoption of Amendment 10 merely gave the Legislature power to make such a law compulsory, but that power has not been exercised and is not likely to be until the people of the State have had an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the statute and the principle of "compensation" as applied to instances of personal injury through accident.

The "compensation" provisions of the Roseberry liability law are "elective" and until an employer notifies the Industrial Accident Board that he desires to do business under "compensation" neither he nor his employees are under the compensation provisions of said law. These provisions of the law of liability are to them as though they did not exist.

But all of the employers of labor in California who have not "elected" to accept the "compensation" provisions of the Roseberry act are under the law of liability for damages resulting from negligence, just as they have been ever since California came into the possession of the United States of America, save that the old common law defenses of "assumption of risk" and "fellow servant" have been abolished and the rule of "contributory negligence" has been somewhat modified. In short, the liability of an employer not under "compensation" to an employee injured by accident is, under the amended law, almost exactly identical with the liability of such employer to any citizen not in his employ. The case still goes to a court for adjustment and not to the Industrial Accident Board, jury rights are preserved and the measure of liability will be the will of the jury and the sanction of the court rather than a liability limited in amount by statutory provision as would be the case under "compensation," if elected. This explanation is made in the interests of a mooted issue heretofore much confused through misinformation.

ORPHEUM.

"The Coward," in which Robert T. Haines will head the Orpheum bill next week is the first playlet George Broadhurst has ever written. Mike Bernard and Amy Butler have joined forces and will also appear next week. Rice and Prevost will present their original tumbling act "Bumpety Bumps." The Wilson Brothers will appear in a new German act called "Go Out." It is constructed for laughing purposes only and is a continued fire of repartee in which the English language is twisted into almost impossible syllables. Next week closes the engagements of Ida Fuller and Company; Percy Waram and Co.; Watson's Farmyard Circus and Mary Norman in "Women I Have Met."

HALL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association the following were elected as members of the board of directors for the ensuing year: George W. Bell, Andrew J. Gallagher, James W. Mullen, W. D. Davis, H. J. Mitchell, J. B. Stone, John P. McLaughlin, S. J. Cook, J. A. Forsythe, J. T. Duggan, D. McLennan, William P. McCabe, H. Huntsman, Miss Sarah Hagan and Miss Carrie Farmer.

Nothing conduces more to breadth of intellect than intercourse with various minds.—Matthews.



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Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$ 1,631,282.84
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Deposits December 30th, 1911.....\$46,205,741.40
Total Assets\$48,837,024.24

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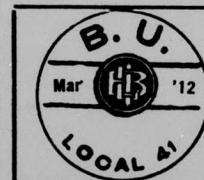
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MARCH, 1912

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Monotype Machines.
Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. 88 First
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler. 560 Sacramento
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1632 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster. 564 Howard
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co. 516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co. 68 Fremont
(99) *Bolte & Braden. 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(8) *Bulletin. 767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 16 Twenty-ninth
(121) *California Demokrat. 51 Third
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The. Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(9) *Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(120) Co-Operative Ptg. Co. 2330 Market
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir. 568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) *Examiner. Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) *Foster & Short. 342 Howard
(71) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(104) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gilie Co. 2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) *Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley. 1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce. 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Levinston, L. 317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co. 778 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) *Martin & Hearn. 563 Clay
(23) *Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 52 Second
(58) *Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris, H. C. 343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) *McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R. 532 Commercial
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) *Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. California & Kearny
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(60) *Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press. 72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave

- (61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Montgomery Ave
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(157) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc. 343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(114) Universal Press. 249 Minna
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(108) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome

PRESSWORK.

- (103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

During the past week the decision of the executive council in the Will John White case has been received by the officers of the union. The executive council reverses the decision of the union and sustains the appeal of Mr. Henderson, thus finding that Mr. Henderson was justified in discharging Mr. White on the ground of incompetency. The union has thirty days in which to appeal.

At the meeting of New York Union held last Sunday the charge of Wahnetism made against twenty-five members, including Secretary John S. O'Connell, were adjudged worthy of trial. This makes a total of thirty-three members of New York Union who must stand trial. The other cases will be taken up at the next meeting. This course will be pursued until all cases have been acted upon.

Judge Robert Ferral, who died in this city on Saturday last, was well known among printers. He was at one time editor of the Sacramento "Reporter" and always stood loyally by the Typographical Union. During a big strike on Sacramento and San Francisco papers, caused by an effort to reduce wages, he vigorously supported the union and was of much service in the fight.

At the meeting of the Mutual Aid Society held last Sunday afternoon two new members were initiated and three applications for membership received.

J. Clark Erwin, father of Mrs. Ross C. Miller, died on March 5th, aged seventy-two years. The remains were cremated.

The next meeting of apprentices will be held in the union's headquarters on Wednesday, March 27th. The committee on membership promises a surprise to those who attend.

The firm of Foster & Ten Bosch has been dissolved, J. T. Short succeeding Mr. Ten Bosch. The firm will hereafter be known as Foster & Short. Ten Bosch has installed a new plant at 121 Second street. Percy Marchant, who was with Foster & Ten Bosch for five years, has charge, assisted by Jack Keefe.

The Miller boys are no longer connected with the Canessa Printing Co. They are now establishing a new office.

Longfellow and Bense left last week for Honolulu, where they will spend some little time before starting on a trip around the world.

The propaganda committee has sent out circulars dealing with the election to be held Wednesday on section 108. These circulars have been sent to the chairmen of chapels and members should read them. They should be in the hands of every chairman in the city Monday morning.

Following are the official nominations for international officers: President—James M. Lynch, 301; Frederick Barker, 143; vice-president—Geo. A. Tracy, 245; James M. Duncan, 169; secretary-treasurer—Hays, 331; Cobb, 92; Ross, 22; delegates A. F. of L.—Morrison, 371; Hayes, 246; McCollough, 223; Stevenson, 221; Hertenstein, 179; Bonnington, 90; Delahoyde, 81; Rodriguez, 71; Hynes, 20; Ferguson, 13; Home trustees—Anna Wilson, 273; Powell, 243; Wood, 194; Nichols, 153; Gloster, 119; Criswell, 113; Daniel, 110; McKee, 108; Martin, 78; Ames, 77; Wright, 41; Shepard, 29; Agent Home—Roberts, 211; Parr 135; Nichols, 46.

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Stuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Stuart.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Stuart.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Ship Scalers No. 12,831—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 137 Ellis.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in trade union circles during the past week: Joseph Albrecht of the sheet metal workers, Frank Anderes of the blacksmiths' helpers, Joseph A. Faulha of the cooks, John O'Rourke of the retail delivery drivers, Charles Shestron of the pavers.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has unanimously adopted resolutions expressing its faith in the integrity and ability of A. C. Beck, general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, who was recently arrested on the charge of grand larceny, the case being dismissed by Police Judge Weller. The union believes that the arrest of Organizer Beck was brought about by persons who desired to hurt his good name in the labor movement and cause him to be removed from the position which he has so ably filled for a number of years. For this reason the Cooks' Union has appealed to the international to retain Beck in his present office of organizer for the Pacific Coast.

The executive board of the Beer Bottlers' Union has requested the various branches to appoint committees to revise the constitution and by-laws of the union. Local No. 293 has appointed the following representatives to act on the committee: Edward Horan, A. J. Rogers and George Wahl. Unless the grand jury of Sacramento acts promptly in the matter of the death of Joseph Jameson, a former member of the union, whose dead body was discovered in a cell in the Sacramento jail, the union will take drastic action.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement which has been submitted to the executive committee of the Labor Council for indorsement. Representatives of the union claim that there is an evident desire on the part of certain retail shoe dealers who have always been friendly to the union to refuse to sign the new agreement.

Edward Nolan, president of the Bricklayers' Union of San Francisco, will shortly call a meeting of representatives appointed by the Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council, the California State Federation of Labor and the Bricklayers' Union, to arrange a campaign of publicity in an effort to persuade the International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union of America to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

J. Havelock Wilson, the noted leader of the successful seamen's strike of Great Britain, has written the Sailors' Union of the Pacific he has been unavoidably detained in Australia, but hopes to sail for San Francisco the latter part of the month, arriving here early in April. The Sailors' Union is preparing to give him a fitting reception.

The Bartenders' Union is making a strong effort to unionize the saloons on Fillmore street. Business Agent Laughlin being in charge of the work. At the meeting Monday night the union paid \$50 in sick benefits, initiated five candidates for membership and received eight applications.

The following officers have been elected by the Pavers' Union: President, J. J. Murphy; vice-president, M. Ahern; recording secretary, H. McGill; financial secretary, J. H. Looman; treasurer, E. McGill; sergeant-at-arms, J. Maloney.

The Gas and Water Workers' Union and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company have entered into an agreement on the question of hours and wages, the same to cover a period of one year, dating from January 1, 1912. The new agreement calls for an increase in wages for certain classes of labor, and affects the workers in San Francisco and Central and Northern California.

Never was a sincere word utterly lost. Never a magnanimity fell to the ground but there was some heart to greet and accept it unexpectedly. —Emerson.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10

B. KATSCHINSKI

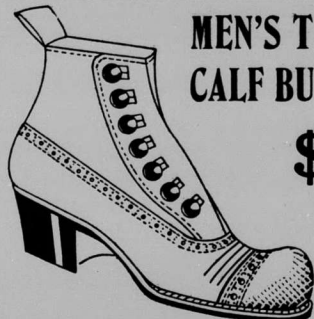
Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET Opp. STOCKTON
Commercial Building

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

MEN'S TAN RUSSIAN
CALF BUTTON SHOES

\$2.50

NEWEST "HI-TOE" SHAPE—Fancy Perforated Vamps—
Welt extension soles—Military Heels, Union Stamped...\$2.50MEN'S PATENT COLT
BLUCHER LACE SHOES

\$3.00

DULL CALF TOPS—Newest "Narrow Swing" tipped toes,
hand-welt soles—Military Heels, Union Stamped.....\$3.00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Stereotypers' Union a closely contested election resulted in J. P. Fitzsimmons and H. D. Pohlman being successful in the contest for delegatorial honors. These two gentlemen will represent the local union at the international convention to be held in this city from June 10th to 15th.

The recently organized woman's auxiliary gave a whist party at the home of Mrs. Gus Pohlmann, 321 Cole street. The money raised at this affair is to be used in the entertainment fund during the convention.

A picnic is to be held at Fairfax Park on May 12th for the purpose of raising funds for entertaining convention visitors, and a large crowd is expected as many tickets are being disposed of.

Nomination for local officers will be made at the regular meeting in April.

The convention of the stereotypers to be held in this city in June gives promise of being one of the largest gatherings in the history of the organization.

HITCHCOCK FAVORS HARRIMAN LINES.

In a letter just received by Berger, Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart admits that the Post Office Department has not imposed a single fine on the Harriman lines for the constant delays of the mails by this system. The Harriman lines are completely demoralized owing to a determined strike of their machinists and shopmen.

A few weeks before Berger introduced his resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the Harriman railway strike he wrote to the Postmaster General asking whether he had enforced the law governing delays of the mails against his system.

Berger has just heard from the department, but not directly from Postmaster General Hitchcock. This gentleman is now busy pulling wires to secure the Presidential nomination for Taft. Hitchcock is probably now soliciting campaign funds from the railroads, and if he is, he certainly won't overlook the Harriman lines.

It will be recalled that Hitchcock was the assistant secretary of the Republican campaign committee during the time when "My Dear Mr. Harriman" contributed a quarter million dollars to help elect Roosevelt President. It is the Harriman estate that is now refusing to treat with the striking workmen who demand living wages and decent working conditions.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The star number on the program at the session of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night was the special order of business on the dual report of the committee on the advisability of the Council entering into political activity, as suggested in a communication from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

There was a majority report, which was that the following be submitted to the affiliated unions for a referendum vote:

"Are you in favor of organized labor taking political action for the advancement of the cause of labor? It is understood that should this question carry the Labor Council shall submit several plans of action to be adopted or rejected."

The minority report submitted by the Socialist element of the committee was that the following be referred to the unions for action:

"Do you want political action based upon a recognition of the class struggle? Resolved, that united political action on the part of the working class is inevitable, and that such action should take the form generally taken by the working class in politics the world over, to wit: Acceptance of and allegiance to the political tenets of the Socialist Party."

The following was presented as a substitute for the two reports:

"Whereas, By the adoption of the initiative and referendum, the people of this State need no longer waste their energies in the political field trying to secure the election of individuals in the hope that they will make such laws as will be favorable to the working people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, favor that the following question shall be submitted to the general membership of the affiliated unions of the Council, to wit:

"Do you favor that organized labor of this State use its political powers to secure by direct vote of the people such legislation as will benefit the wage earners of this State?"

The matter was discussed at length, and in order that none but delegates should vote the Council went into executive session. The result of the vote on the minority report was 46 for to 91 against, and in the majority report there were 106 for and 22 against.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. **

THE SENTIMENTAL ALTRUISTS.

By John M. Work.

The sentimental altruists have a great spiritual passion for humanity. They fool away their lives working for superficialities. They attempt to "uplift" particular individuals.

They need to be shown as plain as daylight how barren and useless their methods are—at the same time generously giving their organized charities, their social settlements, their leagues and societies and committees and crusades of various kinds, their due.

But, how pitifully little their due is!

It is because they want to reach down and "uplift" the working masses, instead of working with them. The working class has fortunately reached the stage of self-respect. It does not want to be patronized. It wants its just dues.

But, how frightfully hard it is for the sentimental altruists to work with the workers, instead of patronizing them!

They spend thousands of dollars and years of time in efforts that get nowhere—efforts whose results are immediately effaced by the cruel system which causes all social misery.

They do not strike at the root.

So, they cannot even hold what they gain.

These people naturally come into the Socialist movement as soon as they learn what Socialism really is, because they then discover that Socialism affords them the opportunity to do their greatest good, by working with the workers instead of reaching down to them. They bring their idealism and their passion for humanity with them. The movement is a great gainer thereby. They also bring the persistence, the patience, the enthusiasm, and the tireless energy, born of a high purpose. Some of them afterward go through a stage of impossibilism and loftily scold those of us who were working for Socialism when they were fooling their lives away on superficialities. But, in due time, they come out of this attack of measles, and, after that, they settle down and become most valuable workers, uniting their intellect, their efficiency, their common sense, and their passion for humanity, in a persistent fight for Socialism.

Hills Bros.



TEA and

COFFEE

AT YOUR GROCERS